REMARKS OF MR. BENTON.

or Missocul.

Of Missocul.

Athe Senate, July 29 and 30, 1846—On the Independent Treasury bill.

Substance of Mr. Bayron's remarks on the motion to amend the bill by inserting a clause to authorize disbursing officers to pay out treasury drafts.

diabursing officers to pay out treasury drafts.

Mr. BENTON said: I know nothing of this proosed amendment, though one of the committee from
which it comes, I know of no action upon it in the
committee. I never heard of it before. [Mr.
kwin said it was put in at the instance of the Secctary of the Treasury in an informal communication.] Mr. R. It is all new to me, and I cannot
agree to it. It changes the whole character of the
full, and makes the treasury a bank of issue—a
work to issue paper money in the shape of drafts or
orders, limited in amount to the amount of the aomula appropriation, and as small in denomination as
the secretary may choose to make them. He may
sum them for one dollar if he pleases; and as the

the section which is proposed to be amended. The section is this:

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted. That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agents of the government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver, shell make his payments are farmished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished; to him in gold sund silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished; to him in drafts, which cosmod be disbursed at par, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law; and shall make his payments in: the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless in joilteel-paych case he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. And it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any distursing officer who shall volate the provincions of this section, and forthwish to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the and severant to the send that such officer.

This is the section as it came from the House of Representerives, with the exception of the six words in italies, near the middle of the first sentence. Leave out these words, and the section is clear and right, and such as it should be in a hard money treasury. As the act stands, without these words, the disbursing officer is to carry his draft immediately to the sub-treasury, receive the amount in gold and silver, and then pay out that gold and silver to the public creditors. In one case only is he allowed to sell his draft, and that is for gold and silver at par; and then he is bound to pay out the gold and silver thus received. In both these cases, the intent of the independent treasury is complied with, and hardmoney paymeous are maintained. All this is right and fair; but insert the six words proposed to be added, and the whole character of the institution is changed. Instead of collecting the draft in specie, or selling it for specie, and paying that specie to the creditors of the government, the disbursing officer is to pay out

-pays them out to all who will take them, his blank endorsement on the back, after which are transferable by delivery, like a commonte, or banker's check, and pass into general them induced the such is the case—and I am induced bank note, or banker's check, and pass into general circulation. If such is the case—and I am induced to believe it—I have no hesitation in qualifying the practice as illegal and fraudulent, constituting a high misdementor in those who have done it; and besides making the federal treasury an illegal issuer of paper curreitor, actually makes the federal treasury stand security for all the deposite banks.—for, if the paper stays out till the deposite bank fails, the treasury will have to take up its dishonored paper. This is said to be the practice new; and if it is, I pronounce it an illegal, fraudulent, and dangerous issue of paper money by the federal treasury. The six words now proposed to be inserted in this bill, if put into it, would authorize and legalize between the treasury and the sub, or branch treasuries, the illegal practice which is now suid to prevail, and to prevail for the first ime in our history, between the federal treasury and the deposite banks. The words are these: "which cannot be not before the first into in our history, between the federal treasury and the deposite banks. The words are these: "which cannot be not not allow the first of the first from the bank, and paying out gold or silver, would begin with offering his little darfis, or orders, to the public creditors in payment of what the government owed. Most of them would have no option, and must take what was offered. When received, he must sell it, or trade it, or give it in payment to somebody; and thus it is thrown into circulation, and performs a long circuit before it gets to the bank on which it is drawn. Thus, a government bank of issue would be created, issuing a currency of orders, tike those of the Hank of the United States in her latter and most degenerate days. It would give us a government benk, not of discount and deposite, but of circulation. Of all kinds of dangerous paper money, that of a government issue is the most dangerous. From the time of John Law's Mississippi scheme to the assignate and mandates of the Fre

gerous.

The former sub-treasury act had six fixed fatal words in it which we have omitted from the present one; but if these six words are put into it, it will make it far worse than the former. The words in the twenty-first section which did the mischief were these: It ar worse than the former. The words in the twenty-first section which did the mischief were these:

"OR OTHERWISE FROMOTE THE FURLIC SERVICE."

This, like the general welfare clause in the constitution, was authority for anything that, in the opinion of the secretary, would promote the public service. Paper money, and broken bank paper money, was daily paid out under that set. In the month after its passage, some millions of the notes of the bank of the United States, then dishonored and depreciated, were sent to the west to be paid out to the Indians. In one instance, the plan was belked. Near three hundred thousand dollars of this trash was sent to Joshua Pilcher, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, which he refused to pay out, and thereby got hard money for his Indians. The correspondence on this subject between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, acting for the Secretaries of the Tesseury and War, and Mr. Pilcher, deserves to be read now, as showing the manner in which laws may be evaded by public functionaires, and as an instance of an honest man who would not violate the laws, or cheat the Indians. Here are two of the letters: relaties of the Tressury and War, and Mr. Pilcher, deserves to be read now, as showing the manner in which laws may be evaded by public functionaries, and as an incitance of an honeat man who would not violate the laws, or cheat the Indians. Here are two of the letters:

[Confidential.]

"Wassington, 19th August, 1840.

"Draw Sta: The present low state of the treasury of the resultions and directions, it all those regulations are supported by the same can be a constant.

Aug. 6—2t

Aug.

Daily Amion.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 7, 1846.

VOLUME II.

ere for ten days.

"I am, sir, truly and respectfully, your most obedient ser
JOSHUA PILCHER.

"Hon. T. HARTLEY CHAWFORD,
"Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington city." There is a third letter, a copy of which I had, but which is not now within my reach, in which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the name of the secretaries, thanked Mr. Pilcher for his candid letter, and furnished him with other funds for his Indians. If it had not been so, he intended to resign rather than be made the instrument of violating the laws and cheating the Indians. But I believe be was the sole example. Others were found to do what he would not. Millions of United States depreciated notes were paid out to the Indians on the frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas, great part of which fell upon the inhabitants of those States. For the strange idea under which the secretaries labored with respect to these notes, as being at a premium in the west, why it was a premium against other broken bank notes of less credit than themselves. No premium in specie! and it was a strange delusion to thirk so; and, in fact, a contradiction. For, if such had been the fact, there would have been no necessity for a secret and crooked arrangement to put.

The steamer OSCEOLA will leave if such had been the fact, there would have been no necessity for a secret and crooked arrangement to put them on the Indians. They might have been exchanged by the bank agent, the premium retained for himself or the bank, and the proceeds paid to the United States.

In fact, the late sub-treasury was a humbug, ex-

In fact, the late sub-treasury was a humbug, except in a few instances of sterling receivers general. The sub-treasurer in Missouri, Dr. George Penn, was one of these exceptions. There may have been more, but I know them not; but, as a general proposition, it was a humbug—evaded every day—broken bank paper of every kind paid out, and the institution made contemptible. Six words did the mischief in the old law: we have left them out of this bill. But now six others are preposed to be inserted—a larger and far more dangerous humbug than the former. These six words, if inserted, will give us a federal paper-money currency.

In reply to the argument, that the government had always given drafts to creditors, Mr. Bennon and the former. These six words are proposed to be inserted as a federal paper-money currency.

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Music will be in attendance.

By WM. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, SEGARS, TOBACCO, CROCK-ERY, &c., AT AUCTION.

Naturally Morning, 8th instant, at 9 was the six of the si

had always given draits to creditors, Mr. Besyon, and year and the creditor might do what he pleased with it—cash it, or burn it, or lose it at a gambling table. It was his own, and he had no account of it to be given to anybody. I have received many such for public ereditors. I have seen them as small as two dollars and a half, to close an account. But such drafts cannot be confounded with those proposed to be authorized by this amendment. The draft given to a creditor is his own; the drafts given to a disbursing officer are for collection, and the misuse of which subjects him to be criminally punished as an embezzler. There is no similitude between a draft given to a creditor in payment of his debt, and one given to a disbursing officer to collect, and to pay out the proceeds. He is bound to collect them, and to collect them in hard money, and to pay over the proceeds. He is bound to collect them promptly; and the very next section is imperative to this point, and, also, that the drafts shall not be thrown into circulation for a currency. This is the section:

guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of sexchange.

This section is decisive of the whole question-first, it requires the draft to be presented for payment at the place where payable, and that in a brief, limited time. By the six words proposed to be inserted, these drafts, instead of being thus presented and collected, would be disbursed as bank notes—paid out to creditors—and all control over them lost by the disbursing officer, and all treasury regulations made unavailing. Besidee, a fraudulent evasion would have to be operated in filing the drafts for disbursement, by splitting them into small sums, and making them negotiable by delivery. In the next place, the section positively requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations to prevent government drafts from being thrown into circulation for a currency: these six words are exactly for a contrary purpose—precisely for the purpose of authorizing these drafts to be thrown into circulation for a currency! Thus, with these six words, if we insert them, we not only destroy the intention of the whole bill, but reverse it. We make it exactly contrary to what it is intended to be—to what we have declared it to be—and to what the people expect it to be. We make the treasury a paper-money machine—and, by implication, legalize the present treasury currency of orders, and drafts for circulation, on the deposite banks. We legalize the existing illegality, and authorize it as a permanent practicle.

In reply to Mr. Lewis's remark that Mr. Beards the existing illegality, and authorize it as a permanent practicle.

In reply to finance [Mr. Lewis's remark that Mr. Beards of these six words which he gave to the chairman of Finance [Mr. Lewis] to be inserted in this bill, I will read some passages from a speech which he then made. The passages:

"Sir," said Mr. Walker, "the senator from the which he wild, visionary, ruinous, and impracticable schemes of the senator from the wild, visiona

who could entertain such peculiar opinions in rela-tion to specie or paper as I professed. They are a key to unlock the meaning of the six words which he wishes to have inserted in this bill. The secre-tary's notions were all for paper—a United States bank man; a local bank man; against the specie circular; against the removal of the deposites;

The steamer OSCEOLA will leave Washington Saturday 8th August, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and Alexandria at half-past 9, for the above named places; arrive at Piney Point about 5 p. m., and at Old Point and Norfolk early next morning. She will leave Norfolk again at half-past 6 o'clock, a. m. for Old Point and Cape

By WM. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, SEGARS, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, &c., AT AUCTION.
O'Saturday Morning, 9th instant, at 9
o'clock, I shall sell in front of my store, a
general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, viz.

Mahogany bureaus, sideboards, sofas
Dining, eard, and centre tables, wardrobes
High and low-post bedsteads
Beds, bedding and mattreeses, washstands
Carpets, looking-glasses, clocks
Shovel and tongs, &c.
Cut and pressed glassware, crockery, &c.
Also, a general lot of kitchen formiture.
Also, 3,000 imported Regalia segars
5 boxes pound-lump tobacco
4 do small plug.
WM. MARSAALL,
Aug. 6—2t.
Auctionee

THE UNION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1846.

To the Editor of the Union: The Democratic Review for A The Democratic Review for August has appeared, freighted with many interesting articles, political, financial, and miscellaneous. Mr. Kettell, in his monthly financial report, has given an interesting table of the Bank of England sturms, made monthly from September, 1844, to June, 1846, showing its circulation, public and private; at deposites, public and private; its nett circulation, and notes on hand. There are two or three political papers of much interest. Reviews of Professor Lyell's travels in America, and of Schreeder's Shores of the Mediterranean, also appear. Its "Political Statistics" refers to the passage of several important measures through Congress at the present session, now near its close. This number is ornamented with an excellent likeness of Senator Dickinson, of this State. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for August, punctual to its day of publication, a, as usual, enriched with several valuable articles. It also contains a large quantity of statistical and commercial information. It has an interesting paper on "quarantine laws" and regulations, by Dr. Ingram, of New York; with others, among which is one on "the Trade and Commerce of St. Louig," another on "the Elements of Commercial Law," by Mr. Angell," of Rhode Island. "The Commercial Chronicle and Review" is rich in financial and statistical items of much interest. It is needless for me to say more of a periodical so well known and extensively circulated.

I have had the pleasure of examining the life of

I have had the pleasure of examining the life of I have had the pleasure of examining the life of General Taylory-edited by an officer of the United States army, and published by Messra. H. Long & Brother, 32 Ann street, New York. It contains a spirited likeness of the hero of Palo Alto, with a map of Texas, and of the battle fields of the 8th and 9th of May. The latter are worth the price (25 cents) asked for the book. The work consists of 55 pages, and, I must say, is handsomely got up and printed. It embraces many facts, documents, &c., not hitherto published. I understand it meets with a ready sale. with a ready sale.

I see the French engineers sent out to the isth

with a ready sale.

I see the French engineers sent out to the isthmus of Darien, to examine the country with reference to a ship canal, to connect the two oceans, had returned to France, and had reported in favor of a route terminating on the Pacific side a little north of Panama, and on the Atlantic at a port not far from Chagres. There is one important difficulty in the practicability of the route chosen; it must pass beneath a mountain through an enormous tunnel. The idea of sailing ships with tall mast strough a tunnel is certainly very extraordinary, and well may the engineers put down the expense at 125,000,000 of francs, equal to about \$25,000,000 of it is very strange that in all the schemes for a ship canal across the isthmus, the chenper and more practicable route via lake Nicargua should be neglected. From the sea, following the St. John's river to the lake is only 60 miles. The country bordering it is extremely favorable for a canal. Through the lake to its western extremity, is some 90 to 100 miles, filled with pure fresh water, of sufficient depth to float a 74. From its western shore to the Pacific is only 12 to 15 miles. The lake would make a perpetual and bountiful feeder to the canals cast and weat of it. The grades are said to be all easy and regular, requiring very few locks. The whole amount of canal line to consurvey of this route for a German company, and spoke in the highest and most favorable terms of it. Why has it not been resurveyed by other engineers, sent out by some of the governments most deeply interested in the great work? None is more so than the United States. All Americans who have visited lake Nicaragua speak in strong terms of the feasibility of the route. I still hope Congress, at its next seasion, may order a survey of the

unanswerable in its arguments. There were, no doubt, many improvements provided for in the bill which came legitimately within the constitutional action of Congress. But these the President had no power to separate from those wholly obnoxious to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the constitution. He had either to approve of the whole or reject the whole. The solemn injunctions imposed upon him by an oath to support the constitution forced him to reject the whole. In thus deciding, he acted under the most sacred injunctions of official obligation.

Yours, truly,

C.

NEW YORK, August 6th, 1846.
Our temperature yesterday and to-day reached 91
deg. of Fahrenheit.
The packet-ship Ashburton sailed to-day for Liverpool, filled with freight and passengers.
I have not heard that any vessels have yet been
chartered to convey Col. Stevenson's regiment to
California.
The owner of the splendid ship St. George was
econsulted; but as she is onlite new and well found.

The owner of the splendid ship St. George was consulted; but as she is quite new and well found, being engaged in the Liverpool trade, it was thought the agent of the government would not feel unwilling to pay the price demanded, under the belief, probably, that vessels not quite so good might be obtained for less. The Albany Journal may relieve its fears on this score. All due economy will be consulted in chartering the vessels, consistent with the safety and comfort of the troope. The fine packetships alluded to, I have no idea were ever seriously thought of being engaged as transports, to "cover a swindle," or any other transaction, or convey troops. Cannot the Journal spare some of its venom towards Col. Stevenson?

The time has arrived when it becomes the duty of

moops. Cannot the Journal spare some of its venom towards Col. Stevenson?

The time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the government to look after its inheritance on the Pacific. If we wish to establish and maintain our authority in Oregon, and to afford protection to our citizens emigrating to that quarter, we must station troops there; we must build forts, open roads, and perform other acts necessary for the improvement and security of the territory. We have military posts among the tribes in the valley of the Messissippi. They are equally necessary on the shores of the Pacific. What will be the use of the country to us, unless we adopt proper measures for its government?

us, unless we adopt proper measures for its government.

California is a very proper destination of the "New York Legion," while the war with Mexico continues. If peace ensues before it can reach the bay of San Francisco, and we are, by any agreement, to evacuate California, the troops will be necessary, and can be usefully employed in Oregon.

So far from censure, the Secretary of War deserves the highest credit for having planned this expedition, and for the skill and judgment exercised in selecting its officers.

pedition, and for the skill and judgment exercised in selecting its officers.

But what is the use to notice the wholesale abuse of the Journal, who would compare Col. Stevenson to "Kidd the pirate;" and the objects of his expedition as of a "marauding" character. It is the vocation of this whig journal to rave and rail. Let it do so, the people understand its drift.

A new boat, you will see, has made its appearance on the Hudson, called the Iron Witch, the performances of which are very lighly spoken of. When she returns to the city, I am to visit, her, when I will send some account of her peculiarities.

The axles are often turned off at their ends or journals to a size too small to bear the necessary weight under great velocities. Thickness in the centre of a shaft or axle, add very little, if any thing, to its strength, if its journals or ends be turned to a gauge smaller than its average diameter. It is said a shaft 12 inches in diameter in its centre, with ends or journals only 6 or 8 inches in thickness, is no stronger than if its uniform diameter was no greater than its journals. The cars employed on the Reading Rairoad formerly, for the transportation of heavy coal, were constantly breaking their axles, injuring the road and wasting the coal. The axles were of the usual diameter, while the ends or journals were quite small. The

be understood that it takes the best iron to make a good axle. Flaws are fatal to its durability. Railroads will ultimately require inspection and surveillance like steamboats, in order to protect the lives of passengers. This is already the case in England. A few frightful accidents induced the government to put them under proper regulations, and with the happlest effects.

Six of the crew of the ship Harwood were up for examination to-day, on a charge of mutiny and revoit, preferred by the captain of the vessel. The deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending the 24 instant, were 33. There was a serious railroad accident in New Jersey, caused by the foolish conduct of some of the passengers.

dent in New Jersey, caused by the foolish conduct of some of the passengers.

The talk of the city this afternoon runs upon the rumor of peace with Mexico, through the mediation of England, or other means, which reached here since 2 p. m. Stock sales were light to-day, with drooping prices.

The holders of cotton are waiting for further advices by the Great Western, which will be due in two or three days. They seem to think she may possibly bring some advance; consequently only 100 or 200 bales sold, without any change in price.

2,000 barrels Genosee flour sold, for shipment, at \$4 182, and 6,000 or 7,000 ditto, at the same price. The breach in the canal, it is said, will be repaired by Monday next.

by Monday next.

2.000 bushels Illinois wheat were sold at a price not made public. 4.000 bushels mixed western corn sold at 55 cents, weight; 6.000 ditto at 54, weight; 1.400 ditto, Jersey yellow, sold at 65 cents. A sale of heef was made at \$7. Prime pork very firm at 8 06½ as 12½; mess ditto quiet at \$9.87½ at \$10. 1,000 bags Rio coffee sold at 6½ a 6½. Sales 200 barrels whiskey at 21½, and heavy at that.

Freights to Liverpool, 7-32d to 5-16d, for cotton; to Havre, ½ a.½.

Sterling bills firm at 7½. No change on Paris.
Yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from "New York, Aug. 3, 1846. "The new tariff bill on the basis of the invoice cos

"The new tariff bill on the basis of the invoice cost abroad of foreign articles, which makes the consumer in the United States pay taxes or United States duties according to the quality of the article he may choose, is certainly a wiser system of taxation than the exploded one of specific duties, which experience has proved was only a bonus to stupid emigrants to produce an inferior article in the United States, and compel our citizens to buy it, especially those whose occupation as well as wages compels them to use the coarsest articles of food and rui ment. The veteran advocate of a tariff of protection, Mr. Webster, may affect to have represented the wages class in his late speeches to the United States Senate over the dying tariff of 1842, but every boy of the public schools knows that of the 3,000,000 voters of the Union 2,200,000 are confined to the disbursement annually of a revenue not exceeding \$300—say an aggregate of \$840,000,000. We will estimate that the remaining 200,000 voters pay them this in the three great natural issues of civilization—west send.

United States before a skillul artisan or laborer, will be compelled to labor for less than at the rate of \$300 per year, without any tariff law of any kind for protection or revenue to transfer their wages to the non-producing class, and enable them to have hired orators on the floors of the legislative or legal halfs. The public school education has already instructed not less than 3,000,000 souls of the rising generation to practise more common sense than the advocates of the tariff of 1842. If Mr. Webster were put on the arena to earn \$300 per year exclusively by the sweat of his face, to provide for his wife and children, he would probably have less logic and romance, and common sense enough to feel that the less of his wages he paid for shelter, food, and clothing, the more of said wages would remain in his pocket, as it is but the single and untaxed of both sexes who require saving banks to keep their paper money in! Are the greatest class to receive all the punishment of taxation, and the oppression practised upon them by the attorney-sit-law tribe for being compelled to run in debt, only to keep their families from starving or freezing? Such catastrophes as these are even excluded from the columns of all the public press, and hence are unknown to the representatives of the genteel and privileged classes in the legislature, as they are too judicious to publish any truth that would expose the tricks and juggling by which they plunder first and thereby kanve the wages man and his family. George Muffin Dallas, of Pennsylvania, by giving the causing vote, and thereby killing off the tariff of 1842; has executed a wise and glorious action, and will receive the support of all men of common sense, because the new law introduces the great lever of competition by which the great wages majority, without newspapers or orators to represent its humble wants, will receive more wages—t.e., more of the necessaries of life and of better quality. He has increased the comforts of the laboring men, to weit 2,90,000 voters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

But what is the use to notice the wholesale abuse of the Journal, who would compare Col. Stevenson to "Kidd the pirate;" and the objects of his expedition as of a "maraudiog" character. It is the vocation of this whig journal to rave and rail. Let it do so, the people understand its drift.

A new boat, you will see, has made its appearance on the Hudson, called the Iron Witch, the performances of which are very highly spoken of. When she returns to the city, I am to visit, her, when I will send some account of her peculiarities.

Another new boat, with novel arrangements, has also been built, called the "Matamoras;" of which much is expected. We have had our "age of bronze;" we flow have an age of steam.

The two city French papers have been filled with the particulars attending the frightful railway accident in France. The most frequent accidents on railroads occur from the breaking of axles, either of freight or passenger cars. Such was the case in France, and on the Eric railroad, and in many other instances. The wonder to me is, that they do not happen ten times as often. Axles give way from two causes—viz: defective structure, and from overheating by friction. I have, in travelling on roads, when great speed was used, found the ends of the axles on the outside of the wheels so heated as to burn my hands if applied to them. Iron thus heated becomes greatly weakened, and is very liable to break. The only safeguard is, to bave grease properly prepared, and frequently applied. I have PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1846.

seen some engineers pour cold water on them to cool them before proceeding. The best composition to prevent the iron heating by friction, is a mixture of soft grease and flour of sulphur. This is generally used on the railroads in England, where such accidents are not so common.

The axles are often turned off at their ends or investigated as a size to a strain to be a real to be a the necessary. much cheaper. But there is a panic in the parlor o

NUMBER 84.

When I has heard these loud groanings and mournings of the whig organs, I thought there must be some truth in them; and for two days afterwards made it my business to spend a large portion of my time in the streets to witness the excitement and dismay of the people, of which I had heard so much from these

belabored from the brain without the slightest cooperation of the heart.

I should not be at all surprised if the fellow that
I saw figuring has made an estimate of the number
of democrats to be caught by the articles to which I
have referred, and made an entry of it in his book.

As to Mr. Dalliss, the object is to strike down the
democratic party in this State through him. They
know that such firmness, magnanimity, and justice, as he has lately displayed, has added new and
fresh flowers to the wreath of democracy; that he
bids fair, not only to gain new strength in the Union,
but in his native State; and may, in another contest,
rise to a higher station than that which he now occupies. Hence they are striking at, not what he is,
but what they fear he is to be.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sin: It will afford the association much pleasu f you will publish the following proceedings your paper at the earliest moment:

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. At a special meeting of the "Young Men's Democratic Association of the city and county of Philadelphia," held on Friday evening, July 31st, Thomas O'Neill, vice president, in the chair, the call of the meeting having been read, on motion of John M. Sims, esq., a committee of three was appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the association upon the action of the Vice President in relation to the late tariff question. The chair appointed Messes, John M. Sims, Wm. W. Hubbell, and Wm. Mavill, committee. The committee re-

were adopted:
Whereas, we, the "Young Meu's Democratic Association of the city and county of Philadelphia, eeling a deep interest in all democratic measures which have in view an equality of rights and privingers to all classes; and having at heart a warm and biding solicitude for the general welfare of our beductionary, and ever ready to protect it by such neasures as every virtuous, candid, and patriotionary must sanction and approve, are now convinced that arrived when, it behooves every

wit:

"That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry at the expense of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common community; that every citizen and every section of our country has a right to demand and insist upon and equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an simple protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression."

Resolved That in the control of the state of Resolved, That in the opinion of this association

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the sentiments embodied in the Kane letter during the late canvass for the presidency are identical with the provisions embraced in McKay's bill—to the effect that the cauntry required a tariff which would yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government, economically administered.

Resolved, That the secretaries be requested to

Resolved. That the secretaries be requested to ransmit a copy of these proceedings to the Vice President of the United States, and publish the same in the democratic papers of this city and the "Washington Union."

On motion, the association adjourned.

ISAAC N. CARDOZO, Secretarie

WM. W. HUBBELL, Secretarie

"ASHLAND, 9th Sept., 1844.

When Mr. Clay's views favorable to the traiff act of 1842 are proclaimed by his friends by the publication of his letter of 9th of September, 1844, it may not be amiss to place in juxtaposition with that letter, two extracts from his speech in 1833 on his compromise act, the tariff act of 1832, by which they will perceive, that in the latter he prenounced his and their condemnation, in advance, for disturbing the treaty of "peace and amity" then made.

PRO AND CON.

August 1, 1846 LETTER FROM MR. CLAY To the democracy of Dickinson township, Cumberlan county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the tariff of 1842

"Ashland, 9th Sept., 1844.
"Gentlemen: I this day received your leter, addressing two inquiries to me: let. 'Are you
favor of the tariff act of 1842?' and 2d. 'Would in favor of the tariff act of 1842? and 24. "Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it? "I have so often, gentlemen, expressed my opinion in favor of the tariff of 1842, that the only regret I feel is that you should deem it necessary to request any renewed expression of it. Nevertheless, I take pleasure in complying with your request, in saying that I am of opinion that the operation of the tariff of 1842 has been eminently salutary;" (that I am decidedly opposed to its repeal); "that I should regard its repeal as a great national calamity; and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification of it.

tion of it.

(I am therefore opposed alike to its repeal o modification.) "A fixed, stable policy is what the country now most nee is, and I sincerely hope that the tarriff of 1842 may be maintained, and thus afform

the tariff of 1842 may be maintained, and thus afford a security for that desideratum.

"I am. respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"H. CLAY.

"Messrs. Miller, Lynch, Donaldson, More, Sellers, Blyer, Soyder, Peffer, and Myers." Mr. Clay's views of the guarantee for the ob

the twriff act of 1832, as appears from his speech on the 12th February, 1833. "Gales & Season's Regis-

the 12th February, 1833. "Gales & Scalon & Regis-ter of Debates," vol. 9, part 1, page 468.
"The protective principle must be said to be, in ome measure, relinquished at the end of eight years and a half. "This period could not appear nareasonble; and he thought that no member of the Senate, r any portion of the country, ought to make the lightest objection.

"It now remained for him to consider the other

"It now remained for him to consider the other objection—the want of a guarantee to there being an alterior continuance of the duties imposed by the bill, on the expiration of the term which it prescribes. The best guarantees would be found in the direumstances under which the measure would be passed. If it were passed by common consent; if it were passed with the assent of a portion, a considerable portion, of those who had hitherto directly supported this system, and by a considerable portion of those who opposed it; if they declared their satisfaction with the measure, he had no doubt the rate of duties guarantied would be continued after the expiration of the term, if the country continued at peace."

"But if the measure should be carried by the com-mon consent of both parties, we shall have all secu-city. History will faithfully record the transaction, narrate under what circumstances the bill was pass-ed; that it was a pacifying measure; that it was as oil poured from the vessel of the Usion to restore peace and harmony to the country. When all this was known, what Congress, what legislature, would mar the guarantee? What man, who is entitled to leserve the character of an American stateman, would stand up in his place in either house of Con-gress, and disturb this treaty of peace and amity?"

FURT LEAVENWORTH.—By the officers of the steamer Nimrod, which arrived yesterday from Weston, we learn that she left Fort Leavenworth on Sunday last, and up to that time but three volunteer companies were on the ground.—Captains Edmonson's, Morin's, and Goddings's: the former was undergoing inspestion preparatory to being marched into service. From Col. Kearney nothing later of interest had been received. The report concerning the death of Captain Moore, and the defeat of his company in the Mexican country, proves to be totally false. The troops from this county, under the command of Captain Edmonson, were generally well, although there was some little sickness prevaing among them. The steamer General Brooke was hourly expected at the fort from Council Eluffs, with ave hundred Mormon volunteers, raised by Captain Allen to serve during the war. A train of wagons had started a day or two previous to the arrival of the Nimrod for Bent's Fort with provisions, and another would be despatched as soon as temssters could be obtained.—St. Louis New Ers, July 30.

The court of inquiry at Fortress Monroe, in the case of General Gaines, merely met and adjourned on Saturday. General Gaines is closely engaged in preparing a written statement of his case, which will probably be laid before the court to-day or to-morrow. One of the grounds of justification is that the Secretary of War, in a letter to General Gaines under date of November last, speaking for the President, used language which would authorize the general commanding the western division, in a case of "imminent peril," to make requisitions for volunteers. And should that the case, that the call for effence against the laws, subjecting the offender to a ourt martial, and that, too, upon the former pre-cedent and official admission in the case of the call or the Louisiana volunteers last year.—Norfolk

GREENLEAF'S Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists, by the rules of Evidence administered in Courts of Justice, with an account of the Trial of Jesus; by Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., author, of "Greenleaf on Evidence," and Professor of law in Harvard University. 1 vol. octavo. Just published, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

JOHN BINNS Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Louisiana Missouri Maine

Delaware

and lown. His office is No. 116 Walnut street, Philadelphi ons, &c., promptly and faithfully

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY may be had

HOBRON John's Tobacco. McClery & CLEMENT's have been established agents for his unequalled tobacco, and have just received a cetap, write of the makes, they offer at wholesale or rer, at their drug and chemical 96.11s manufactuvania avenue, opposite Fuller's Hotel, Washington. August 1—2wif

August 1—2wif

THE FAIRFAX INSTITUTE, near
Alexandria, D. C., will be open for the reception of pupils on the lat day of September.

The subscriber believes that he can offer to parents having sons to educate very peculiar advantages in the family arrangements, discipline, and instruction of his school. His system is adapted to a select number of pupils, with a view to the exclusive of bad materials, and the best results to boys of good character, disposed to study, willing to submit to discipline, and capable of being influenced by honorable and virtuous motives. A much larger amount of time and labor is devoted to them than is common in schools generally, and the course of instruction in the different departments, including the English lan guage, the classics, and mathematics, is thorough and extensive. The French department will continue to enjoy the very valuable services of Professor.

and extensive. The French department will continue to enjoy the very valuable services of Professor De Louttee.

Pupils designing to enter the institution in September, can be received immediately, if desirable, into the family of the principal. The situation is well known for its healthfulness, both during the summer season and throughout the year.

References can be given, if desired, to gentlemen in the cities of the District, in Virginia, Maryland, and numerous other States, whose sons have been educated at this institution during the eight years of its existence.

educated at this instantian its existence.

Further particulars will be communicated on application to the subscriber, Theological Seminary P. O., Fairfax county, Virginia.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Principal.

July 23, 1846—d2wclawtSeptl

GEORGE A. SMITH, Principal.

July 23, 1846—d2wclawtSept1

PROSPECTUS of the 6th semi-annual
volume of the National Zeitung, general organ
of the population of German extraction in the United States, Washington, D. C. Published weekly,
at two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The undersigned, having become the publisher
and proprietor of the National Zeitung, begs leave
to announce his intention to continue the paper,
worthy of what it is rightfully expected to be, from
its central ponition and its character as the general
organ of a large class of our population, which continues to increase in numbers and respectability by
annual accessions.

While he may flatter himself that with the German public his own name is already extensively
and favorably known, from a long course as a democratic editor, he will be assisted by gentlemen here,
and correspondents in Germany, of literary reputation and acknowledged ability.

The National Zeitung is decidedly a political paper, warmly and zealously devoted to the orthodox
and radical principles of progressive democracy, or,
what is considered as synonymous, Hemanity.
Starting in the area of freedom upon the course
whither the rights of nature and nature's universal
laws point out, the conductors would rather, with
an enthusiastic people, subject themselves to the
sneer of "exaggerated patriotism," than to be found
deviating and lagging behind in some essy retreat of
conservative apathy or aristocratic contemptuousness.

It is carnestly hoped that members of Congress

ness.
It is carnestly hoped that members of Congress will add to the salutary influence of so useful a paper, in Americanizing the large and constant mass of freshly-arrived German immigrants in this country, by promoting its circulation in their respective discrete.

hy promoting in the English language are invited to exchange. By inserting this notice they will subserve the interests of their German readers, and oblige

C. J. KOCH,

C. J. KOCH,

Publisher and proprietor July 25 RICH DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, &c. -WALTER HARPER & CO. will open

A —WALTER HARPER & CO. will open this day a beautiful assortment of—
Rich Paris dress silks, lawns and mousselines Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs
Embroideries in great variety, in dresses, capes, hikfs, collars, eleves, cuffs, &c.

We would take this method of informing our friends and purchasers that from this day the balance of our spring and aummer stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

July 31—co3t